Intelligencer & Journal.

Lancaster, December 17, 1850.

GEO. SANDERSON, EDITOR.

To our Patrons.

We need *money* very much at the present time and would be greatly obliged to our subscribers and advertising patrons, (we mean those who have not paid up,) if they would help us to a little of the "NERVEFUL." Those who reside at a distance can remit by mail at our risk. Will our friends think of this? If we did not need the *money* badly, we should not ask them for it. Send us on one, two three, four, or five DOLLARS—whatever you can spare—and we shall be truly thankful for your attention to our request.

☞ TAVERN KEEPERS, whose licenses expire at the January Term of Court, should recollect that the time has arrived for publishing their notices. We have any number of blank petitions on hand, which can be had by calling at this office.

☞ A letter from a Philadelphia correspondent only came to hand yesterday morning. Owing to its length we are obliged to postpone its publication till next week. Sorry for it.

☞ Alderman KAUTZ, of the glorious West Ward, has our thanks for a list of new paying subscribers.

☞ We neglected to mention in our last, that the *American Press & Republican*, of this City, has appeared in a new dress, which gives it quite a handsome appearance. Friend MYERS has associated his son with him in the publication of the paper, both of whom have our best wishes for their prosperity.

☞ We observe that quite a number of our contemporaries are boasting of the Thanksgiving and Christmas presents they are receiving from their patrons, in the shape of *fat turkeys, chickens, &c.* Our turn has not yet come—although we should have no objection to receive "SOME OF THE SAME SORT." Who speaks first?

THANKSGIVING.—Thursday last was very generally observed in this city, by a cessation from business, religious exercises in the several Churches, dinner parties, &c., &c.

RAILROAD EXCURSION.—The ceremony of opening the York and Cumberland Railroad will take place on Monday next, the 23d inst. The excursion will extend from Baltimore to Harrisburg. The Cars will leave Baltimore at 8 o'clock, A. M., arrive at York at 11, and proceed to Harrisburg to dine—returning the same day to Baltimore.

Messrs. GONDER, BURKE & Co. have kindly sent us an invitation to be present and participate in the excursion—for which they have our thanks.

☞ We are pleased to learn, that the projected union of Franklin and Marshall College is about to be vigorously prosecuted. Rev. C. BUCHER has been authorized to canvass the city and county for subscriptions to this worthy object.

No business of importance has yet been done in Congress—nor will there be, we presume, until the holidays are over, or, at least until the different committees have put things in a proper shape.

The Guardian.

This is the title of a neat monthly periodical, of thirty two pages, edited by the Rev. H. HARBAUGH, Pastor of the German Reformed Church, of this City, and printed at the office of the Examiner.—The work is "devoted to the social, literary, and religious interests of young men and ladies," more especially—but may be read with profit by the old and the middle aged. The number before us, which has just been issued from the press, is printed very neatly on fine white paper, with a handsome cover, and filled with highly instructive and interesting articles on various subjects, mostly by the Editor.

The January no., the one alluded to, commences the second volume, (the first one was published at Lewisburg, Union county, the former residence of Mr. H.,) and furnishes a suitable time for persons to subscribe. The work is published at the low pribe of $1 per annum, and is highly deserving of an extended patronage.

Lectures in the High Schools.

On Monday afternoon of last week the plan of giving instruction in some of the Natural Sciences was commenced in the High Schools of this City. One-third of the most advanced pupils of both schools, making a class of about 80, are to attend the course. The sciences thus to be taught are Astronomy, Geology, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Physiology. The first or introductory lecture was delivered by Mr BECKER, Principal of the Male High School, at 4 o'clock, P. M., and was an able, sound and practical discourse, admirably suited to the occasion.

Mr. BECKER is to lecture on Geology. Mr. DRISDALE, Principal of the Female High School, Physiology. Mr. COLBURN on Astronomy. Mr. COATES on Natural Philosophy, and Mr. TAYLOR, Principal of the Night School, on Chemistry. Each is to give one lecture a week.

These lectures are not to be formal written dis courses, to which the pupils are to listen without any further means being taken to impress the subjects on their minds; but familiar oral explanations, illustrated by proper apparatus and experiments of which the pupils are to take notes, and on each of which they are to be carefully examined.

We look for much good from this new and promising feature in the exercises of the school.—*Lancasterian.*

☞ THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a notice to parties intending to forward articles to the London Industrial Exhibition, that the Navy Department have instructed Commandants in the Navy Yards at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Norfolk to receive and safely store free of expense any such articles as may be placed in their possession, to be delivered to the revenue cutters, which will be sent in due time to convey them to the port of shipment on board the public vessel which may be designated to receive them. It will be desirable that these articles should be delivered at the above points as soon as practicable, in order that there may be no unnecessary delay in concentrating them at the port of shipment.

☞ The Governor of Ohio, in his message delivered on the 4th inst., advises the establishment of an efficient system of common schools and a revision of the statues on the subject of education. A State reform school, on the plan of that now in operation in Massachusetts, is recommended. The financial condition of Ohio, is said to be prosperous, and the public debt has been reduced $1,273,921 since 1845. There are now in the hands of the Fund Commissioners, to be appropriated to diminishing the State debt, $750,000.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA INQUIRY.—The President has replied to the inquiry of Gov. Seabrook and the Legislature of South Carolina, why so many U. S. troops were concentrated at Fort Moultrie. The President says in substance, the question is one which the Governor or Legislature of South Carolina has no right to put,—that by the Constitution, he is Commander-in-Chief, and has a Constitutional right to dispose of the U. S. forces in barracks, when he considers it best for the public interests. As he is not responsible to State authority for his action, he respectfully declines answering the inquiry. The letter is civil, but very significant.

☞ MRS. DICKSON's property (the old Post Office,) was sold on Saturday evening last, to Mr. E. Shober, for $9,725.

A Lieutenant General.

The project of creating an officer of the above rank is again brought forward, in the report of the Board of Army Officers recently published. We are amongst those who cannot perceive the utility of an officer of that grade, at least in time of peace. If a Lieutenant General is needed at all for the Army, it is in time of war—but even then it would seem to be unnecessary. We passed honorably and triumphantly through the war with Great Britain and more recently with Mexico, without the aid of such an officer—and now, when we are at peace with all the world, we can scarcely think that either the discipline or efficiency of the Army would be promoted by the creation of a high officer at an expense, probably, of more than ten thousand dollars per annum.

It will be recollected by most of our readers, that, during the war with Mexico, President POLK suggested the appointment of a Lieutenant General, to take command of the army operating in that country. The suggestion met with very little favor in Congress, it being argued that there was no necessity for any higher grade of officer than already existed—namely a *Major* General. This decision of Congress was in accordance with public opinion, and it was to be presumed would settle the question permanently. Not so, however. A board of Army Officers, with General SCOTT at their head, all of whom are directly interested in making as many higher grades as possible, have again brought the subject before Congress, and urge the creation of such an office. We trust the recommendation may be disregarded by the law-making power. The multiplication of high military offices is not in accordance with our republican institutions. A Lieutenant General—in time of peace, at least—would be a superfluous office in the Army, and ought not to be countenanced by Congress. If necessary at any time, it would be in a state of war—and when that again takes place, which will hardly be in our day, it will be time enough to establish the grade.

The Effects of Agitation.

While politicians, who have their own purposes in view, are playing upon the prejudices and sectional feelings of the people at the North, the reaction naturally produced by this course is working its inevitable results. For a long time past the North has supplied the South with manufactures of all kinds and received in return the cotton, tobacco and money of the South; the whole carrying trade of the South has been in Northern hands; and out of this business, which was and is almost a complete Northern monopoly, great profits were made and are now made.

But there is a change in progress, the evidences of which are manifest from day to day. The Southern people are awakening to the perception that if they would possess independence they must seek it in its first elements—in other words, in the development of their own resources and in the employment of their own labor. The Albany Argus, noticing these indications, remarks:

In most of the Southern States great exertions are being put forth to develope their manufacturing resources. Cotton factories are being built to a considerable extent in Georgia, and some in neighboring States; at Baltimore the ship-yards are all busy building vessels for Southern ports; and all over the South the greatest activity is shown in the determination to be independent of Northern manufacturers, vessels and merchants. What will be the result of this? Inevitably to lessen the demand for Northern and Eastern manufactures, and to depress commerce and labor in the free States. The effect cannot be otherwise; and we would ask the merchant, the manufacturer, and the laborer, to give the subject their careful consideration. Already has the North felt the effects of this needless sectional agitation, in the loss of Southern support; and if it is continued, she will feel it still more keenly."

Undoubtedly—what else can the North expect? Do the fanatical agitators in that quarter suppose that the South will continue to throw means and appliances into their hands to be used for the destruction of Southern interests, and of the peace of the South? That would be the extreme of fatuity. The money which is expended to promote the schemes of Abolitionists has been derived, at least much of it, from the profits of Southern consignments and of Southern trade. The shafts that are aimed at the heart of the South are winged with feathers from her own heart. She nurses the pinions that impel the steel. But there will be an end of this. Even fanaticism is sensitive in the region of the pocket, and the most ardent votaries of abolition will not persist in carrying on warfare at their own cost. If principle weighs much with them, interest weighs more.—*Balt. American.*

The Recruiting Service.

The report of Adjutant General JONES, to the Commander-in-Chief, shows the operations of the recruiting service during the year. The service has been prosecuted with zeal and the usual success. Two field officers, fourteen captains, and ten subalterns are employed for the general service, of whom six company officers are engaged in recruiting for the mounted corps, under the superintendent, Major and Brevet Lt. Colonel Cooke, of the 2d dragoons. Eighteen captains and subalterns, under the general superintendent, Major and Brevet Colonel Waite, of the 8th infantry, have been employed in recruiting for the foot regiments. The receiving *depots* and *schools of instruction* established in the harbor of New York, and at Newport barracks, Kentucky, for the artillery and infantry arms, and the one at Carlisle barracks, Pennsylvania, for the mounted regiments, are commanded by zealous and experienced officers. The system greatly conduces to economy, discipline, instruction, and dispatch, in forwarding recruits to the several regiments. The principal depot having been some years since temporarily transferred to Governor's Island, New York, while Fort Wood was undergoing repairs, has been re-established on Bedlow's Island.

The number of enlistments during the year were 3,695. According to the present laws, the number of enlisted men of the line is 11,528. The term being five years, one-fifth of this number, supposing the army to be full, (2,304,) goes out every year by expiration of enlistment; and if there be added the loss by death, discharges for disability, and desertions, the number will be increased to about one-third, (3,850,) which is required to be annually supplied by new recruits. The records show that of the 19,699 persons who have offered themselves the current year at the recruiting stations, only 2,884 were accepted by the recruiting officers as able-bodied, and otherwise fit for the service. During the year, also, no less than 2,564 applicants have been refused at the rendezvous on account of their being minors.

Shocking Catastrophe.

We learn from the Carlisle papers, that a small brick building, situate in an alley in the southern part of the town, was burned on Saturday night a week, and, horrible to relate, the occupants—an old German named John M. Dick, his wife and daughter, perished in the flames. The fire occurred between 12 and 1 o'clock at night, and before it was discovered the flames were bursting from the windows. It is supposed the unfortunate inmates were asleep at the time the fire originated, and that they were suffocated by the smoke and unable to escape. The charred bodies of the three persons were buried in one grave the succeeding day.

OHIO.—Governor WOOD was inaugurated at Columbus, on Thursday last. The votes cast at the recent election for Governor have been counted in Legislative convention, and are—for Reuben Wood (Dem.) 133,093; for William Johnston, (Whig,) 121,105; for Edward Smith, (Free Soil,) 13,756; and 93 scattering.

The Constitutional Convention, now in session at Cincinnati, contemplate adjourning to Columbus.

A tremendous fire occurred at Halifax, Nova Scotia, on Wednesday last. The North Barrack and two entire streets of houses were consumed.

A new Ally.

The old adage has it that "birds of a feather always flock together." This is exemplified in the *Examiner* of last week. Our usually staid and quiet neighbor, the editor of that respectable Whig paper, has come to the assistance of the *Lancasterian*, and defends it right justily from the well merited and excoriating attacks of Col. FORNEY.—This is nothing more or less than might have been expected. The latter sheet, by its attempted disorganization of the Democratic party and its foul-mouthed abuse of Mr. BUCHANAN, has been doing good service to the Whig party in this County—and it is nothing more than fair that, in its extremity, when its battery is silenced by the well directed shots of the Colonel, and when public opinion is so strongly against its course in every part of the State, it should have the sympathy and aid of its Whig coadjutor, who would like to see Mr. BUCHANAN and every other prominent Democratic statesman prostrated by factious movements in our own party.

Truly—"a fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind," and we give the *Lancasterian* joy of its Whig ally. Col. FORNEY may now expect a bombardment in front and in rear from this new coalition that has been formed against him; but, as they fire at long distances, it is doubtful whether their shot will take effect. At all events their united artillery will hardly silence his battery, if he should deem it necessary to work it. The Col. has seen too much hard service in the Democratic cause, to be frightened at pop-gun explosions.

AND YET ANOTHER!—The York *Republican*, the organ of Whiggery in our neighboring county, comes also to the assistance of the *Lancasterian*, and publishes the "*Bundel*" letter with comments similar to those indulged in by the latter paper. Verily, the enemies of Mr. BUCHANAN, in this county, must be hard run for assistance in their disreputable course, when they are under the necessity of applying to the *Whig* organs of this and the neighboring counties to aid them in their work of defamation! But, we suppose they think any port in a storm is better than none, and as they have not been able to elicit one spark of sympathy or approval from a solitary Democratic paper, either in this State or out of it, they are willing to apply to the *Whig* press for aid and encouragement, now that their course is repudiated by the honest Democracy of the country. How are the mighty fallen!

Words of Truth.

Mr. POINSETT, of South Carolina, a veteran Democratic statesman and a lover of his country, has addressed a letter to his fellow citizens which appears in the Charleston papers. From his retirement he speaks to the people of South Carolina such words of truth and wisdom and of rational patriotism as may well compensate for the insensate appeals which have recently come from others, in that State, who in taking leave of their all discretion, seemed to have supposed that the public mind also had lost its perceptions of propriety. We give the conclusion of Mr. POINSETT's letter, in which he alludes to secession and a Southern confederacy:

No line can be draw that will not involve questions of boundary and right, only to be settled by the last appeal, and this country would soon exhibit the miserable aspect of the Spanish American States. Besides such a confederacy would present no barrier against the attacks of the abolitionists of all the world. The sympathies of civilized Europe are against our Institutions, and if they be not protected by the Constitution and the much despised Union, our slaves would not be worth ten year's purchase. In such a confederacy, how many causes of discontent would occur? How could we with our habits of eternal agitation be satisfied with our station in it? Our relative importance, in the Southern confederacy, would diminish every year unless we could change our habits altogether, and instead of devoting all our energies to political agitation, as we have done for the last twenty years, turn our minds to the promotion of commerce, manufactures and easy communications by land and water, from the interior to the coast. But, under the lead of South Carolina, such a confederacy will never be created. We are unfortunately not renowned for our wisdom or prudence, and our invitations, and our taunts will be alike in vain to drive our sister States into measures of violence for the past—what they future may bring forth, time will show. But, I warn the Northern men who love their country and desire to preserve the Union, that they must restrain their own agitators: men whom my own self-respect prevents me from characterizing as they deserve—men, who are no fanatics, for fanatics are honest, but political demagogues of the worst description, using their money and abusing their talents, to deceive and seduce the people; and who would not hesitate to elevate themselves to power over the reeking ruins of their country. The opposition, commenced under my own eyes, to the infamous machinations of these men, must be continued by the united efforts of the good and true of all parties, and the Constitution will be safe and the Union preserved.

If there are any among us, so wild as to think of separate State Action, to them I would say, that they mistake violence for strength. Let them examine the map and consult the census, and they will see our relative weakness and understand with what ease South Carolina might be prevented from inflicting any injury except upon herself.

But I will not pursue this humiliating theme—it is improbable that such a measure will be resorted to. It would be as absurd, as for one to throw himself from a precipice in the expectation of injuring his enemy by the fall.

Fellow citizens, my task is done. I felt impelled to address you as a friend and brother, by the interests I have at stake in this question, by my zeal for the honor and welfare of my native State, by the long experience I have had of the fearful consequences of the revolution, and by my devotion to the Union, to which, under Heaven, I believe we owe our unexampled prosperity as a nation.

War Upon the Country Press.

It will be seen by reference to Postmaster General Hall's report, that he recommends not only that the present tax upon newspapers circulating within the county and congressional district in which they are published, shall be continued, but that the 1½ cents postage on papers carried over 100 miles, and beyond the State in which they are published, be reduced to *one cent!*

Mr. Hall's idea of justice appears to be that a paper passing 5 or 40 miles in the mail should pay as much postage, as one passing 1000 or 1500 miles! That is his recommendation.

We have not yet seen a Press, of city or country, bold enough to endorse such an outrageous proposition; and we cannot believe there is a man in either House of Congress so destitute of all sense of right, as to give it his sanction.

The N. Y. Tribune, a press that probably has as extended a circulation as any other American Press, does not hesitate to denounce this portion of Mr. Hall's report, and to advocate a discrimination in favor of the Country Press.

We trust country publishers will at once speak out, in a voice that will be understood and respected by Congress; and declare openly and boldly against all postage reform which does not make a more just discrimination in newspaper postage, than that which now exists. Free circulation, (or some mere nominal postage—say 10 cents a year—) within the county and congressional district, is what is desirable. This will be just alike to all districts of country—to the more thickly, as well as to the more sparsely populated.

We clip the above from the West Chester *Republican*, and endorse every word of it with all our heart. Too long has the country press been made subsidiary to the city press. Our able contemporary has hit the nail on the head. We hope Congress will disregard the recommendation of the Postmaster General, and, instead thereof, give us such a reform as the interests of the great mass of the people require. Let the country press speak out on this subject.

THE LARGE GLASS EDIFICE erecting in London for the World's Fair, is fast progressing towards completion. Two thousand men are employed upon it. Its length will be 2000 feet, and its breadth 400 feet, covering 20 acres of ground, and being of height sufficient to embrace under its roof some of the high forest trees of Hyde Park.

The structure is carried on in traverse sections of 24 feet each, east and west, extending across the width of the building north and south. Commencing at each extremity, and working towards the centre, two parties of 130 men respectively, add two sections of 24 feet per day, thus advancing 96 feet per day across the entire breadth.

The Public Lands.

The recently published annual report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office shows that the whole quantity of lands sold and disposed of during the year 1845, including that located by military bounties, State selections, &c., was 4,935,009 acres, amounting, at $1 25 per acre, to $6,428,435. For 1849, 5,184,401 acres were disposed of in like manner, amounting, at the same rate, to $6,575,025. And for the three quarters of 1850, exclusive of the bounty locations not yet returned for the third quarter, 2,815,366 acres, were disposed of, amounting, at the rate stated, to $3,502,041.—The whole area of the public lands, exclusive of those in Oregon, California, New Mexico, Utah, the Indian and Nebraska Territories, was 424,103,750 acres. That of these about one-fourth have been sold for the sum of $135,339,092, while the whole cost of every kind to the Government, including the amount paid to France for Louisiana, to Spain for the Floridas, and for the extinguishment of the Indian title, was $74,957,879 making the net profit to the Government $50,381,213, or an average of nearly one and a quarter millions of dollars annually for the last fifty years. Nearly the same amount has been granted, in bounties, for works of internal improvements, &c. The average cost of the public lands, including the purchase, extinguishing the Indian title, surveying, selling and managing, &c., is only 21 4 5 cents per acre, while for each acre the Government receives $1 25 per acre, making a net profit of 103 1-5 cents per acre.

The sale of the mineral lands in Oregon and California is recommended in the report, and the benefits of that system, as compared with the leasing of these lands, are ably considered and fully sustained. The evils growing out of the leasing of the mineral lands in Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, are graphically described; and it is clearly shown that that system has wholly failed as a source of revenue; that it has been a loss pecuniarily to the Government, directly to a considerable sum, and indirectly to a much greater amount; and, moreover, that it has been the fruitful source of litigation and crime.

VOICE OF INDIANA.—The Members of the Constitutional Convention of Indiana, now in session at Indianopolis, on the 3d inst., adopted a strong series of resolutions heartily acquiescing in the action of Congress in passing the late measures of adjustment, and boldly avowing a determination to maintain them in good faith. The preamble and resolutions are as annexed, the vote on their adoption being 90 to 26:—

Whereas, the Congress of the United States passed at its last session, a series of acts, commonly called the Compromise measures, and whereas, certain misguided individuals, in various States of the Union, have expressed their determination to resist a portion of its laws. Therefore,

Be it Resolved, That, in the opinion of this convention, the common sentiment of the people of Indiana sustains and endorses, in their general features and intention, the said series of Compromise measures as passed by Congress, and recognises, in the success of those measures, an earnest of security and perpetuity to our glorious Union.

Resolved, That whatever may be the opinions of individuals as to the wisdom or policy of the details of one, or any of the acts of Congress above referred to, it is the duty of all good citizens to conform to their requisitions, and to carry out, in good faith, the conditions of that Compromise on the subject of domestic slavery which is coeval with the Federal Constitution.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be transmitted to the Governors of each State and Territory of the United States, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

VERMONT ANTI-SLAVERY DEPUTATION.—The Washington *Republic* strongly denounces the course pursued by the Vermont Legislature in enacting a law to prevent the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, and is especially severe upon Governor Williams for approving of it.—*Ib.*

The *Republic* ought not to be so severe on its *Whig* brethren of Vermont. It is a good *Whig* State, with a *Whig* Legislature and *Whig* Governor, and nothing else could have been reasonably expected from that quarter. The friends of the Constitution and the supporters of the Union are not to be sought for "away down East." They are to be found, in great numbers, amongst the Democracy of the Keystone State.

MILLARD FILLMORE.—The Whig papers in Virginia seem to be directing their attention towards Mr. FILLMORE as a candidate for re election to the Presidency. Already the Winchester Republican, Charlestown Free Press, and Bedford Sentinel, have flung his flag to the beeeze, and more are preparing to follow.

Its of no use, however. The signs of the times point with unerring certainty to Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, as the Whig candidate; and there is scarcely a doubt but that he will be the nominee, notwithstanding the antipathy of Whiggery to *military* candidates!

Bank Applications.

We were in error last week in stating that there would be few or no applications for Bank Charters during the coming session of the Legislature. The Philadelphia *Ledger* gives the following list of intended applications published in the Harrisburg papers, and the amount of capital asked for by each.

Anthracite Bank of Tamaqua,	$500,000
Richmond Bank, Phila. Co.,	500,000
Carlisle Bank,	100,000
Valley Bank of Monongahela,	150,000
Mauch Chunk Bank,	200,000
Spring Garden Bank, Phila.,	250,000
Blair Co. Bank, Hollidaysburg,	300,000
Far. and Mechanics' Bank, Allentown,	200,000
Bank of Fayette Co.,	100,000
Kittaning Bank, (State stock security,)	200,000
Southwark Bank, for increase of capital,	150,000
Kensington Bank, Phila., "	250,000
Bank of Commerce, " "	250,000
Mechanics' Bank, " "	200,000
Schuylkill Bk., Phila. (renewal of chr.,)	1,000,000
Easton Bank, at Easton, " "	400,000
Dauphin Deposit Bk., Harrisburg, "	50,000
Allentown Sav'g, with disc't privileges,	100,000
	$4,900,000

Here is nearly five millions of dollars asked for in one batch. Of this sum, two millions five hundred thousand dollars is asked for new banks; eight hundred and fifty thousand for the increase of the capital of existing banks, and one million five hundred and fifty thousand dollars in renewals of charters. There are in all eighteen applications, seven of which are from the county of Philadelphia, and collectively cover more than half the amount of increased capital prayed for. Four of these seven are asking for increase of capital, one for renewal of charter, and two for new charters.—*Reading Journal.*

President Polk's Cabinet.

On the 4th of March, 1849, the brilliant Administration of James K. Polk was brought to a close. The distinguished gentlemen who then composed the Cabinet, were

James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania.
Robert J. Walker, of Mississippi.
William L. Marcy, of New York.
Cave Johnson, of Tennessee.
Isaac Toucey, of Connecticut.

We spread these names before the public for the purpose of asking a plain question of such friends as are denouncing the Compromise measures. Do you believe there is a man amongst them, who would commend an act of Congress, which is not just in its operation to every section of our wide-spread territory? Look over the list again, and answer the question; for we are going to announce a fact, that you are probably unapprised of.—☞ Every one of them heartily acquiesces in the settlement of the slavery question, and thinks it the duty of all good citizens, both in the North and in the South, to set their faces against the further agitation of the subject;

To use a borrowed expression—stick a pin here.—*Nashville Union.*

CENSUS OF NEW YORK.—The census of the City of New York, which has just been completed, shows a population of 517,849—being an increase of 146,626 in the last five years

SLEIGHING.—There is said to be excellent sleighing north and west of Albany. The Schoharie mail had arrived at that place on runners, and there were as many sleighs as wagons in the country market on Monday the 9th inst.

Public Opinion.

We might give column after column of such notices as the following, if we had room. They all go to show the enviable position Mr. BUCHANAN occupies before the country, and the high estimate which is placed upon his great and patriotic letter to the Union Meeting at Philadelphia—a letter which the *Lancasterian*, of this City, where and in its immediate neighborhood Mr. B. has resided for about forty years, has not had the magnanimity to publish, probably owing to the *free soil* notions entertained by the Editor:

From the Trumbull (Ohio) Democrat.

LETTER OF HON. JAMES BUCHANAN.—To the exclusion of editorial and much other matter, we today publish the letter of this distinguished Pennsylvanian, read at the great Union Meeting held in Philadelphia on the evening of the 21st ult. Mr. B. is one of the ablest men in the country—a profound lawyer and a clear-headed statesman. His letter, therefore, commends itself to the favorable consideration of every one. Read it, by all means.

From the Waynesburg (Greene Co.) Messenger.

The letter of Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania, is alike worthy the pen and patriotism of that distinguished statesman. He looks upon northern fanaticism as of the utmost danger to the Union, calling for the severest condemnation and rebuke from the true friends of our country. He regards the Wilmot Proviso as a prolific cause of all the late divisions, dissensions and dangers to which our country has been exposed since the meeting of the last Congress. It was this monster that so long defeated all attempts at an adjustment of our internal difficulties, and would, if successful, have proved the dissolution of the Union. He pronounces it now dead; and says the Fugitive Slave Law is constitutional, and ought to be strictly obeyed. In short, this great letter is just what every considerate and intelligent patriot in the State would desire to see from the pen of her most distinguished son, at a moment when his opinions may exert the most beneficial influence upon the country.

From the Tioga Eagle.

HON. JAMES BUCHANAN.—The reply of Pennsylvania's favorite son to the committee of invitation for the Union Meeting, recently held in Philadelphia, may be found on the first page of this week's impression. This letter is an elaborate and impartial disquisition on the political topics of the time, especially the slavery agitation.

Mr. BURROWES, the Secretary of the Commonwealth under JOSEPH RITNER, in 1838, has commenced his abuse of Mr. BUCHANAN through the columns of the Lancaster papers. The Whigs of Lancaster county have no love for Mr. BUCHANAN, and their abuse is nothing more than might have been expected from such a source. We regret, however, that any *personal* feeling should lead some Democrats in Lancaster to oppose Mr. B. politically, when just the reverse should be the case, if political honor and integrity are of any importance.

From the Monroe Democrat.

A GREAT AND NOBLE LETTER.—The imminent danger with which our country has been menaced by the slavery excitement, has called forth the mightiest intellectual efforts of many of the most celebrated statesmen of our country;—but among all the eloquent speeches and able letters to which it has given rise, we know of none equal, certainly none superior, to the able letter sent by the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN to the great Union Meeting at Philadelphia. As soon as we can find room for it, we shall lay it before our readers.

From the Mobile (Alabama) Register.

The letter of Mr. BUCHANAN, which is briefly reported, seems to have been a most noble document. There is no apologetic palaver about him. He marches right up to the mark; boldly sanctions the Fugitive Slave Law, and denounces the Wilmot Proviso. His ground, it is well known, has always been the line of the Missouri Compromise. He still stands by his principles—one of "the noble few in Sardis, who have not defiled their garments." Honor to the statesman and the man!

MR. BUCHANAN IN PHILADELPHIA.—The Public Ledger of Wednesday last, says:

"We notice that the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN is one of the guests at the Merchants' Hotel, Fourth street, and that he has been called upon by a large number of citizens, of both political parties. Mr. BUCHANAN is a man who has filled many public stations, always with credit to himself and his State. We refer to him not as a partisan, but as a statesman."

JENNY LIND.—This lady gave three concerts in Baltimore last week, to crowded houses. During the present week she sings in Washington City—from whence she goes to Charleston, where she is to be from the 23d to the 31st inst. She next visits Havana, and will charm the Cubans for ten or twelve nights, after which she will sail for New Orleans, so as to be there about the 1st of February. It is said to be Barnum's intention to proceed with M'lle Lind from New Orleans to the City of Mexico, and make a short stay there. Upon his return, he will visit St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and perhaps Pittsburg, on his way to New York—whence he will sail so as to reach London in time for the World's Fair in May next.

VIRGINIA SENATOR.—The Legislature of Virginia have re-elected the Hon. JAMES M. MASON, to the U. S. Senate, for six years from the 4th of March next.

Mr. M. is a gentleman of ability—but somewhat ultra in his views on the subject of slavery, having voted against several of the compromise measures of the last session. He is the author of the Fugitive Slave Law.

☞ We again call attention to the beautiful art of *Grecian Landscape Painting*, as taught by Mr. ANDERSON. A knowledge of his system enables the possessor to sketch every feature of a scene he has once looked upon with pleasure, or which early recollections may have hallowed, and preserve its resemblance for his future gratification. In a space of time, incredibly short, he can transfer to paper the outlines of the natural landscape—bring out in accurate perspective its sky, clouds, mountains, foliage, rocks and water, and, with the simplest materials, produce a picture, which, for softness and finish, will hardly be rivalled by the best steel engravings.

GEN. SCOTT'S REPORT.—The report of the Commanding General, which accompanies the President's Message, recommends the organization of two additional regiments of dragoons or mounted riflemen, and an additional regiment of infantry—with an increase in the rank and file of the regiments already organized.

☞ The population of Berks county is 77,179—being an increase in ten years of 12,620.

☞ Gov. FLOYD, of Virginia, who takes strong ground in his message in favor of the Union, says, nevertheless, that the repeal or essential modification of the Fugitive Slave Law, by Congress, will be the repeal of the Union. In either event, he recommends Virginia to call a State Convention for the purpose of taking redress into their own hands in conjunction with the rest of the Southern States.

RAILROAD CONVENTION.—An adjourned Convention of Delegates from the counties of Columbia, Northampton, Lehigh, Berks, Schuylkil & Carbon, favorable to the construction of a line of Railroad to connect the Schuylkill and Lehigh coal regions with New York, was held at Allentown, on Tuesday, the 3d inst. A series of resolutions were adopted, strongly urging the completion of the Delaware, Lehigh, Schuylkill, and Susquehanna Railroad, from Easton up the Valley of the Lehigh to intersect the Beaver Meadow Railroad at Perryville or Mauch Chunk—and from the river Lehigh to the valley of the Little Schuylkill; and also the construction of a Railroad to connect with the Reading road at Hamburg, and the proposed Delaware, Lehigh, Schuylkill and Susquehanna road, at Allentown.

MAIL ROBBERY.—The Postmaster at West Fowler, Lawrence county, N. Y., Thomas Miller, has been arrested for robbing the mail.

MORE GOLD!—The steamer Empire City arrived at New York, from Chagres, on the 9th instant, bringing $3,000,000 in gold dust & 325 passengers.

Gen. J. D. MYERS has been elected Governor of South Carolina, by the Legislature of that State.

THE HIGHT SCHOOL.

By an act passed at the last session of the Legislature, it was made the duty of the Directors of the Common Schools in this city, to establish Night Schools, to be open at least six months in each school year, for the instruction of all persons in the city over the age of 14 years, whose avocations prevent them from attending the day schools.

The board of directors having provided other accommodations for the High School of the male department, proceeded, during the past autumn, to organize a Night School so that it might occupy the apartments vacated by the High School, with the desks and other furniture left therein. Those apartments consist of a large hall or study room, and two recitation rooms. The former is furnished with ranges of double desks separated by narrow aisles, each desk having two seats, and the whole number of seats amounting to 132. At the end of the hall, near the entrance, is an elevated platform on which are placed a table and desk for the use of the teachers. Towards this all the pupils at their desks face. The recitation rooms are at the opposite end of the building, and are furnished with large tables in the middle, and with benches and chairs, cases for apparatus, blackboards, globes, maps, and various diagrams. The rooms are all sufficiently heated, and are well lighted with gas.

The scholars assemble at seven o'clock; the roll is then called; absentees are noted, and written excuses for former absence received; a chapter in the Bible is read by the principal; those who are learning to write proceed with that exercise for a limited time; and all are set to work at their appropriate studies. The several classes in spelling, reading, geography, &c. &c., are successively sent by the principal into the recitation rooms, where he or some of the assistant teachers hear them recite, the other teachers, meanwhile moving from point to point in the large hall among the scholars who are engaged at their desks, prompt to repress any tendency to disorder, to explain difficulties, and to direct and aid them in their various exercises.

The instructors, consisting of a principal and four assistants, are in the proportion of one teacher to about 25 pupils. The school is dismissed at half past nine o'clock, often with a brief address of admonition or encouragement, as the occasion may require.

The school was opened on the 22nd of October last, with 50 pupils in attendance. The average attendance at present considerably exceeds one hundred. The average age of the scholars is above 16 years. The branches of study pursued by the great majority are spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic.

The Night School is visited, every evening, by some of the directors and other citizens who take an interest in its prosperity; and a super-intending committee of three members of the Board (one of whom is appointed each month, and one, each month, retires) are charged with the duty of constant supervision, and are generally in attendance at the school.

The following Report of the Committee for November, has been ordered by the Board to be published.

REPORT

Of the Superintending Committee of the Night School, of the city of Lancaster, for the month of November, 1850.

The number of names entered on the General Catalogue is two hundred and thirty-four; which number embraces all who have, at any time from the beginning, presented themselves for admission as scholars.

The average number attending was one hundred and nineteen for the month just ended; 16 of whom are spelling and unable to read; 46 are reading in the Grammar School Reader; 28 in Swan's Primary Reader, part 2nd; 22 in Swan's District School Reader; 5 in Natural Philosophy: 10 are studying Geography; 1 Algebra; 10 English Grammar; 3 Book-keeping; 108 Arithmetic; and 126 perform exercises in writing.

Some few of those who have had their names entered, may have changed their minds, and might not have attended, had the accommodations been greater than they are; but many of them were given to understand that owing to the lateness of their applications, they could be admitted to seats only when vacancies should occur by reason of the non-attendance of such as had previously applied. There are 132 seats provided; and consequently about 100 applicants are subjected to this contingency. Apprized of the usual full attendance, they have probably acted upon the supposition, that there was little chance for them, and have thus for the most part, absented themselves from the school; whereby 12 or 15 of the number, on an average, have lost the opportunity, each night, of enjoying its advantages. One hundred must necessarily have been excluded for want of room. It is to be regretted that a single individual should be deprived of, what is now conceded by all to be, a most benefical institution; and we entertain the hope, that the time is not far distant, when means will be afforded of enlarging the accommodations of the Night School, so as to extend its benefits to all the male youth of our city without exception, who are desirous of receiving them, and may not have the opportunity of attending the Common Schools through the day. From the effects of this experiment, in the short period since it was commenced, we are led to estimate its value very highly even in the aspect of a police establishment. It is notorious, that at the most disgraceful riots, which have disturbed our large cities and stained them indelibly with the blood of citizens, the outrages commenced with a rabble of half-grown boys—who were unfortunately allowed by their parents and guardians to roam the streets after night-fall. Meeting together without any useful object to engage their attention, without experience or discretion to guide or control them, they too readily listen to the promptings of mischief, and follow the lead of the most vicious and wicked among them to the commission of crimes, the contemplation of which would, an hour before, have probably inspired them with horror. Thus, want of tho't and useful employment produces all the evil of predetermined and settled depravity. The slightest rumor of an affray or commotion, attracts to the locality these disorderly squads, whose presence soon ignites the combustible mass into a conflagration. Sensible of this, benevolent individuals and associations, have established in those cities libraries and lectures for various classes of youth, in order to attract them from the streets; by entertaining and useful subjects of thought and study, and the means thus afforded of improving their minds. The means are excellent in themselves and very useful so far as they go, but unfortunately they do not reach those upon whom it is most desirable to operate, with a view of preventing the disorders alluded to; for they who attend lecture and lectures and resort to libraries, are such as have already considerable cultivation of mind, giving them the power and habit of reflection and rendering them unapt to be suddenly carried away by the suggestions of mischief and wickedness. It is those, on the contrary, who have, by reason of the criminal neglect of parents and friends, or by misfortune, at least been left destitute of education—whose minds are steeped in ignorance and hardly capable of distinguishing between right and wrong, that furnish the most dangerous instruments of street affrays and riotings in our great cities. Such unfortunate youth, conscious of their deficiencies, and naturally desirous of improvement, do not yet perceive how *that* may be effected by lectures or libraries which they cannot understand or use, though they can easily comprehend the utility of a school, which shall teach them to rerd and write, make calculations in arithmetic, and keep accounts. Provided with places to which they may freely resort, and where they may learn these things, they will no longer be found idling at corners and rioting in the streets.

It is with feelings of pain and gratification that your committee, in passing through the Night School under their superintendance, have observed several lads, on the eve of manhood, just beginning to spell in one or two syllables, many others of like age, who are obliged to spell nearly all the words in trying to read, and many who are making their first attempts